JUNE 2, 1775. THE NUMBER 18.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

LONDON, *March* 16.

DURING the debates in the Houſe of Lords upon the New England fiſhery bill, the Marquis of Rockingham, after expatiating generally on the evil tendency of the bill, produced vouchers to ſhow the gradual increaſe of the North American trade from ſmall beginnings to an enormous extent. The firſt of theſe vouchers was dated in 1704, when the whole amount of the exports was rated at 54,000l. This, by various gradations at intermediate periods, advanced at length to 800,000l. *ſix hundred thouſand pounds* of which were expended in the purchaſe of Engliſh manufactures.

The vaſt increaſe, and conſequent importance, of the North American trade, being thus clearly demonſtrated, the illuſtrious Marquis cenſured the *impolicy* of meaſures which ſtruck at the exiſtence of a branch of commerce of ſuch extreme magnitude. But the Houſe, in the diſcuſſion of American affairs, has hitherto proceded in the groſs, without ever conſidering the detail of things; yet this default was to be aſcribed to the miniſtry, who ſeemed ſtudiouſly to with-hold the neceſſary information, and, in matters fraught even with national ruin, ſuch intelligence was kept back as might throw light on affairs proper for inveſtigation. Thus, with reſpect to American papers, they were laid before the Houſe in a moſt mangled ſtate, ſuch only being ſubmitted to the inſpection of the noble Lords as anſwered a temporary purpoſe, or ſerved to corroborate the aſſertions of thoſe in office. As an exemplification of this truth, a letter from *Lord Dunmore* had been laid before the Houſe, becauſe that letter treats the Americans as an "infatuated people," and encourages adminiſtration to hope for a ſpeedy accompliſhment of *their* purpoſes; yet not the leaſt notice is taken in that letter of the following aſſociation, into which the officers of Lord Dunmore's army had entered:

"At a meeting of the officers under "the command of his Excellency the "Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore, "convened at fort Gower, November 5, "1774, for the purpoſe of conſidering the "grievances of Britiſh America,

"*Reſolved*, that we will bear the moſt "faithful allegiance to his Majeſty King "George III. whilſt his Majeſty delights "to reign over a brave and free people; "that we will, at the expenſe of life, and "every thing dear and valuable, exert "ourſelves in ſupport of the honour of "his crown, and the dignity of the Britiſh empire. But, as the love of *liberty*, "and attachment to the real intereſts "and juſt rights of America, outweigh "every other conſideration, we reſolve "that we will exert every power within "us for the defence of American *liberty*, "and for the ſupport of her juſt rights "and privileges, not in any precipitate, "riotous, or tumultuous manner, but when "regularly called forth by the unanimous "voice of our countrymen."

Signed by order,
and in behalf of the whole corps,
BENJAMIN ASHBY, clerk.

Could Lord Dunmore be ſuppoſed ignorant of this aſſociation, though it was formed previous to the day on which his letter was written? If he was appriſed of the aſſociation, why not impart the particulars? A fact of ſuch conſequence, a fact of ſuch notoriety, a fact ſo truly alarming, Lord Dunmore ſhould have ſtated. To treat the aſſociations of the people with ſuperciliouſneſs, and affect to conſider them of little moment, at the ſame inſtant that a military league was entered into by the officers of Lord Dunmore's own army, whereby they pledged themſelves to defend American liberty with the ſword, what was this but to talk at random, without adverting to the true ſtate of things? But adminiſtration were accuſtomed to deal in generals themſelves, and hence they might encourage general aſſertions, unſupported by facts, in others. Thus general hints had been thrown out reſpecting the New York *defection;* yet when the fact was examined into, to what did it amount! Why, the very perſons on whom miniſtry placed the firmeſt reliance, though they may diſclaim the authority of the Congreſs, yet have they virtually denied the legiſlative authority of Great Britain, and voted, in conſequence, a *petition* to the King, a *memorial* to the Houſe of Lords and a *remonſtrance* to the Commons! Did not theſe things plainly indicate that even the *friends* of *government*, in America, are averſe to the meaſures of adminiſtration? And, if thoſe on whom the noble perſonages in office rely the moſt cannot yet be brought to approve their deeds, from avowed enemies nothing but an oppoſition, conſtant and extremely rigorous, was to be expected.

March 25. Among other perſonages who were at court on Thurſday, were the Dutcheſs of Bedford, Earl and Counteſs of Bute, Counteſs of Hertford, Lady Apſley, and the Ladies of the Sardinian and Venetian ambaſſadours.

Yeſterday Lord Edgecomb ſet out for his ſeat at Edgcomb, near Plymouth; and his Lordſhip will viſit all the dockyards, accompanied by the Earl of Sandwich, before the fleet ſets ſail for America.

Our fine guineas, like our fine Gentlemen, are now upon their travels into foreign parts; and a great many more are preparing to ſet out for the coronation of the French King at Rheims, the latter end of May. The law has wiſely provided a remedy againſt this evil, by empowering the collectors of the cuſtoms in the ports, or their ſearchers, to ſeize any ſums of gold coin, amounting to 100 guineas, found in baggage or about the perſon of any man or woman on the point of leaving the kingdom, unleſs it be duly declared and entered by licenſe as an article of commerce; but this law, like many others, is become obſolete, through indolence, and a falſe indulgence to perſons of high rank, who go to France, Italy, the Spa in Germany, and other polite places of reſort abroad.

We loudly boaſt, that Engliſhmen deteſt, abhor the idea of ſlavery! yet is there a greater ſlave under the canopy of heaven than an Engliſh debtor lying in priſon, totally inſolvent, at the mercy of his creditor? Who confines him? An Engliſhman! the ſon of freedom! the friend and guardian of liberty! On what principle? Revenge. Yet this mercileſs monſter ſtyles himſelf a Chriſtian, a proteſtant, receives the ſacrament, profeſſes vows at the altar, forgiveneſs of all injuries, and goes to bed in peace with perjury, in the face of Heaven, upon his conſcience. Shame on ſuch proſtitution of terms!

The publick may be aſſured that the virtuous Americans, and their friends, are now ſhipping goods from France and Holland for America; which cargoes are, many of them, enſuring here free of capture.

The building of Newgate proceeds *rapidly*, and will be fit to receive company in the year of our Lord 2000.

The following is the increaſe of the revenue of the poſt office. In 1644, Mr. Edmund Prideaux, who was inland poſtmaſter, was ſuppoſed to collect about 5000l. per annum. In 1654, the Parliament farmed the poſts to Mr. Manley, at 10,000l. In 1664, Daniel O'Neal, Eſq; farmed them at 21,500l. In 1674, they were let out at 43,000. In 1685, the groſs was eſtimated at 65,000l. In 1688, the poſts amount was 76,318l. In 1697, it was, according to Dr. Davenant, 90,505l. In 1710, they amounted to 111,461l. In 1715, the groſs amount of the inland office came to 145,227l. In 1744, the ſame amounted to 198,226l. but the total groſs amount of both inland and foreign offices (which can alone demonſtrate the extent of our correſpondence) was that year 235,492l. And in 1764, the groſs amount was 432,048l.

March 27. It is extremely unfortunate for the Americans that the ſcheme of a Lord Lieutenant for the colonies has been laid aſide, as Lord George Minden (with the kind aſſiſtance of his gentle aid-de-camp) might, at the ſame time that he was puniſhing the rebels with more than Roman ſeve ity, have introduced, among the well diſpoſed, all the refinements of Roman gallantry.

Although the debates in the Houſe of Lords were very intereſting on Wedneſday laſt, ſeveral of the auditors could not help obſerving the ghaſtly hue that overſpread the countenance of Mr. Hutchinſon, the late Boſton Governour, when Lord Camden mentioned "Hutchinſon's juſtices," and how highly the gubernatorial countenance was elated with joy and pleaſure when his two noble advocates (Townſhend and Hillſborough) ſo ſpiritedly retailed the warlike ſentiments he had inſpired them with againſt his poor countrymen.

The American, a portrait of whom appears in the print ſhops, tarred and feathered, was at the Houſe of Lords during the laſt debate, and ſeems marked with almoſt as ſtrong lines and features as Governour Hutchinſon. An eminent portrait painter, whoſe curioſity led him to hear the debates, has taken inimitable profiles of the two Gentlemen, but not for the print ſhops.

Previous to the adoption of the preſent ſevere meaſures againſt the Americans, the French and Spaniſh courts engaged to

maintain a ſtate of neutrality, reſpecting the diſpute with the colonies. The States General, though formally applied to, declined giving any poſitive anſwer; and whilſt Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague, was waiting in expectation of a reply, three veſſels laden with arms and ammunition ſailed from Holland for America. The place of deſtination being ſoon diſcovered, one of them was intercepted and taken; the other two eſcaped, and have by this time reached the continent.

The reſolution of government, with regard to the diſcontinnance of annual lotteries, and that, in future, when ſuch an aid is neceſſary, it be granted under great regulations, is a meaſure that does honour to adminiſtration, and is replete with wiſdom and humanity.

The laſt letters from Vienna announce, that the Emperour would ſet out on his propoſed tour the 19th of April; the relays and poſts have all been adjuſted.

On the feaſt of St. Matthias, the Pope, attended by ſeveral Cardinals, and the principal Nobility, viſited the chapel dedicated to Pope Pius V. dined at the Vatican, and returned in the evening to the Quirinal.

Melille was not taken when the laſt advices came away, though the Spaniards in that garriſon were in hourly expectation that the Moors would make one general aſſault, and carry the place by ſtorm.

The inundations of the Viſtula, and other rivers, have been the cauſe of prodigious damage to Pruſſia and Poland.

They write from Madrid, that the King of Spain, at the inſtance of the Britiſh ambaſſadour, Lord Grantham, had given orders for all the ſubjects of Great Britain, in priſon at Cadiz or Carthagena, to be releaſed, and forwarded to their own country.

Advice is ſaid to have been received from Verſailles, that the court is in great diſtreſs for money; to procure which the iſland of Corſica has been offered for ſale to certain powers, who have declined the purchaſe.

A noble Lord, who laſt week, with his family, viſited Mr. Cox's muſeum, was ſo ſtruck with the ſight, that he not only purchaſed tickets for the children, but made a preſent of twenty amongſt his ſervants.

An encampment of three regiments of foot is to be made the beginning of May, on Blackheath.

It has long been the *boaſt* of Lord North (on occaſionally propoſing what may be properly called *ſchemes* of government, which he knew the minority muſt be unacquainted with, and conſequently not ſufficiently prepared to meet him with a counter motion) to affect the greateſt *nonchalance* about the buſineſs, and to ſay, if a better was then adopted, he was ready to purſue it. But if the PUBLICK wanted to be convinced of the art of ſuch *jeſuitical propoſals*, they need only recur to the treatment Mr. Burke's propoſitions met with laſt Wedneſday in the Houſe of Commons; as, no ſooner did this wiſe and able ſtateſman, with all the great and various knowledge he is poſſeſſed of, and in one of the moſt eloquent ſpeeches perhaps ever delivered in any age, no ſooner did he offer a plan for the *preſervation of his country*, than his Lordſhip, through one of the *mouths* of his *hirelings*, ſo far from meeting him in a truly patriotick line, or adopting even one of his propoſitions, that he even for a while forgot common decency, by wanting to get rid of the whole, through the mode of calling for the order of the day. When a miniſter thus loſes all ſenſe of *ſhame* as well as *virtue*, the ſoundeſt and deepeſt reaſoning is obliged to ſubmit to a *monoſyllable negative*, the pureſt and moſt claſſical eloquence to the *babble* of a ſet of *miniſterial hounds*.

WESTMINSTER, *April* 1. This day's Gazette contains a proclamation of the States General of the United Provinces, prohibiting the exportation of warlike ſtores from Holland, in Engliſh, foreign, or Dutch ſhips, to the Britiſh plantations in America, for ſix months.

NEW YORK, *May* 4.

BY the Hartford poſt, we hear that the General Aſſembly of Connecticut have paſſed an act for the immediate raiſing and paying ſix regiments of ſoldiers, under the command of the following officers, viz. Major General, Col. David Wooſter; Brigadier Generals, Col. Putnam, Col. Jared Spencer; Colonels, Himman, Parſons, and Waterbury. We have not heard the names of the other officers.

We hear that at the town of New London they were apprehenſive of a viſit from ſome of the MINISTERIAL PIRATES, and have removed their moſt valuable effects out of town.

We hear that the poſt having been interrupted, the poſtmaſter (who has hitherto, without legal authority, been appointed from home, and, as a conveniency, permitted here unqueſtioned) has diſcharged the riders, the expenſe of which he has no longer a fund to ſupport. An office for this neceſſary buſineſs will doubtleſs be put under proper regulations by the Continental Congreſs, and no more be permitted to return to the rapacious hands of unauthoriſed intruders; ſince it would be the moſt contemptible puſillanimity to ſuffer a revenue to be raiſed from our property, to defray the expenſe of cutting our throats!

On Monday laſt the general committee was reformed, and enlarged to 100 members, the names of whom we have not now room to inſert. The whole city and province are ſubſcribing an aſſociation, forming companies, learning the military exerciſe, and taking every method to defend our rights. The like ſpirit prevails in the province of New Jerſey, where a large and well diſciplined militia is now fit for action. All the other colonies, we hear, are equally well prepared.

In CONGRESS, *at* Philadelphia, *May* 15, 1775.

THE city and county of New York having, through delegates, applied to the Congreſs for their advice how to conduct themſelves with regard to the troops expected there, the Congreſs took the matter into their moſt ſerious deliberation, and came to the following reſolution:

"That it be recommended, for the preſent, to the inhabitants of New York, that if the troops which are expected ſhould arrive, the ſaid colony act on the defenſive, ſo long as may be conſiſtent with their ſafety and ſecurity; that the troops may be permitted to remain in the barracks, ſo long as they behave peaceably and quietly, but that they be not ſuffered to erect fortifications, or take any ſteps for cutting off the communication between the town and country; and that if they commit hoſtilities, or invade private property, the inhabitants ſhould defend themſelves and their property, and repel force by force. That the warlike ſtores be removed from the town. That places of retreat, in caſe of neceſſity, be provided for the women and children of New York; and a ſufficient number of men be embodied, and kept in conſtant readineſs, for protecting the inhabitants from inſult and injury.

A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 16.

Gentlemen,

ENCLOSED we ſend you the advice of the Congreſs, on the ſubject on which you requeſt it; and leſt the advice to remove the military ſtores might be conſtrued to extend to thoſe belonging to the crown, we think it prudent to ſuggeſt to you, that the contrary conſtruction is the true one.

You would have received this advice before, had not ſundry circumſtances, not material, or perhaps proper to explain, concurred in deferring it till now.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your humble ſervants,

James Duane, Francis Lewis, John Jay, Lewis Morris, Philip Livingſton, John Alſop.

By an expreſs which arrived here yeſterday morning from Watertown, we are informed that the Aſia, and another man of war, ſailed with 3 or 4 companies for this place on the 11th inſtant. This intelligence was communicated, as we are told, at the requeſt of the Provincial Congreſs of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and agrees with the account received about two weeks ſince, of an expreſs being ſent from hence to General Gage, for a military force to preſerve order and good government amongſt us.

May 22. Friday night laſt Capt. Reynolds arrived here from Portſmouth, in New Hampſhire. Laſt Monday, off Cape Anne, he was boarded by Capt. Greeves, in a tender, who had come out of Boſton the day before, and informed him that three tranſports arrived there the 6th inſtant, from England, with troops, and that many more were hourly expected; that ſeveral veſſels were then in ſight, which he imagined was part of the fleet, and ſeveral guns had been heard in the offing.

Thurſday Capt. Reynolds ſpoke with Capt. Lindſay, in the Falcon ſloop of war, who acquainted him, that having advice that a ſloop lay at a place called Sandwich, which had carried ſome proviſions to Providence, &c. for the uſe of the Boſton provincials, he deſpatched his Lieutenant, with his tender and 20 men, and two other officers, to take poſſeſſion of her, which they accordingly did; but before they could carry her off, ſhe was retaken, as alſo the tender, by ſome boats from the country; and the Lieutenant loſt one arm, the gunner was wounded in the head, and the Doctor's mate in one of his legs. The ſeamen were ſent priſoners into the country.

By a Gentleman that arrived here laſt Saturday from Cambridge, we learn that the troops in the provincial camp at Boſton conſiſted of about 7000 men; but that they were daily increaſing from New Hampſhire, Rhode Iſland, and Connecticut, were in high ſpirits, and abounded with proviſions.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 2.

AT a general meeting of the freeholders of Mecklenburg county, convened at the courthouſe, on Monday the 8th of May 1775, the following Gentlemen were appointed a committee, agreeable to the reſolution of the American Continental Congreſs, for the better ſecuring a due obſervance of the aſſociation entered into by that auguſt body, viz. John Speed, Bennett Goode, William Lucas, Henry Speed, Francis Ruffin, Lewis Burwell, Sir Peyton Skipwith, Benjamin Whitehead, George Baſkerville, Reuben Vaughan, Joſeph Speed, John Tabb, John Jones, William Leigh, Robert Ballard, Samuel Hopkins, jun. and John Ballard, jun.

JOHN SPEED, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen chairman, and Mr. Iſaac Holmes clerk, of the committee.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that every member of this committee exert his endeavours to enliſt volunteer ſoldiers, agreeable to the reſolution of the late Provincial Convention.

It being too late in the day to proceed on buſineſs, the committee adjourned to Saturday the 13th of May, when they met, and came to the following reſolutions.

The proceedings of the Convention held at Richmond the 20th of March laſt, being read, were unanimouſly approved.

Reſolved, that the thanks of this committee be preſented to ROBERT BURTON, and BENNETT GOODE, Eſqrs. our worthy delegates at the ſaid convention, for their faithful diſcharge of the important truſt repoſed in them.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the removal of the gunpowder out of the publick magazine, by expreſs order of Lord Dunmore, is truly alarming; and that his excuſe for ſuch conduct, in his anſwer to the addreſs of the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of Williamſburg, is unſatisfactory and evaſive, and he has thereby forfeited all title to the confidence of the good people of this colony.

Ordered, that the clerk ſend copies of theſe reſolves to each of the printers, in order to this being publiſhed.

ISAAC HOLMES, clerk.

At a meeting of the committee of Westmoreland county, at the courthouſe, the 23d day of May 1775, preſent the Reverend THOMAS SMITH chairman, and fifteen other members of the ſaid committee.

This committee having taken into conſideration the addreſs of the citizens of Williamſburg, preſented to his Excellency the Governour on the 21ſt day of April laſt paſt, and his Excellency's verbal anſwer thereto, as alſo his Lordſhip's ſpeech to the Council the 2d of May, and the proclamation iſſued on the next day, in conſequence of the advice given him by a majority of the ſaid Council, look upon themſelves as indiſpenſably bound to declare their ſentiments thereon, as well to expoſe the inimical meaſures of men in high office, for a long time ſteadily purſued againſt the juſt rights of a loyal people, as to take off the odium they have endeavoured, by ſome late proceedings, to fix upon this colony.

The ſeizing the powder, confeſſedly placed in the magazine for the defence and protection of this colony, by order of his Excellency the Governour, was a ſtep by no means to be juſtified, even upon the ſuppoſition of its being lodged there from on board a man of war, as his Lordſhip has in his proclamation aſſerted; although, in his verbal anſwer to the addreſs of the citizens of Williamſburg, he has tacitly acknowledged the powder to belong to the country, by agreeing to deliver it up, that is, the ſame powder they demand as the country's: And we have been informed, that the country had powder in the magazine, which cannot now be found there. We therefore conſider the removing the powder privately, and when that part of the country was, as his Lordſhip confeſſes, in a very critical ſituation, to be a part of that cruel and determined plan of a wicked adminiſtration to enſlave the colonies, by firſt depriving them of the means of reſiſtance; and do reſolve,

1. That the diſſatisfaction diſcovered by the people of this country, and late commotions raiſed in ſome parts thereof, proceeded, not as his Lordſhip, in his proclamation, has injuriouſly and inimically charged, from a diſaffection to his Majeſty's government, or to a deſign of changing the form thereof, but from a well grounded alarm occaſioned altogether by the Governour's late conduct, which clearly evinced his ſteady purſuit of the before-mentioned miniſterial plan to enſlave us.

2. That ſo much of his Excellency's proclamation which declares "the real grievances of the colony can be only obtained by loyal and conſtitutional applications" is an inſult to the underſtanding of mankind; inaſmuch as it is notorious, that this, and the other colonies upon this continent, have repeatedly heretofore made thoſe applications, which have ever been treated with contumely; and as his Lordſhip, ſince the late unhappy differences between Great Britain and the colonies have ſubſiſted, hath deprived us of the conſtitutional mode of application, by refuſing to have an Aſſembly.

3. That ſo far from endeavouring or deſiring to ſubvert our ancient, and to erect a new form of government, we will, at the riſk of our lives and fortunes, ſupport and defend it as it exiſted, and was exerciſed, until the year 1763; and that his Lordſhip, by miſrepreſenting the good people of this colony, as well in his letter to the Britiſh miniſter, as in his late proclamation, hath juſtly forfeited their confidence.

4. That his Majeſty's Council, who adviſed the proclamation before-mentioned, have not acted as they were bound to do from their ſtation in government; which ought to have led them to be mediators between the firſt magiſtrate and the people, rather than to join in fixing an unjuſt and cruel ſtigma on their fellow ſubjects.

5. That the thanks of this committee are juſtly due to the delegates of the late Continental Congreſs, and to the delegates from this colony particularly, for their prudent, wiſe, and active conduct in aſſerting the liberties of America; and that the deſign of government, which in ſome inſtances we are informed has already been carried into execution, to deprive them of all offices, civil and military, tends manifeſtly to diſturb the minds of the people in general; and that we conſider every perſon adviſing ſuch a meaſure, or who ſhall accept of any office or preferment of which any of the noble aſſerters of America liberty have been deprived, as an enemy to his country.

Ordered, that the clerk tranſmit a copy of the foregoing reſolutions to the printer, as ſoon as conveniently may be, in order that the ſame may be publiſhed in the Gazette.

(A copy.)

JAMES DAVENPORT, clerk.

RICHMOND *County*, *May* 25, 1775.

In Committee, LANDON CARTER, *Eſq; in the Chair*.

As his Majeſty's Council have judged it proper to publiſh an admonitory addreſs to the community at large, we ſhould think ourſelves wanting in reſpect to the deliberations of that Honourable Board not to conſider it with the ſtricteſt attention. We have done ſo accordingly; and as we find that the matter of the addreſs is not only exceptionable, but are farther informed, that it is induſtriouſly circulated among the people, together with a propoſition lately made in the Houſe of Commons by Lord North, which covers the moſt inſidious and dangerous views, under an artful guiſe of wiſdom, humanity, and peace, we ſhould be wanting in a much higher duty to ourſelves, and our conſtituents, ſhould we fail to animadvert on both with freedom and decency. We cannot, then, but think,

1. That the mild profeſſions of regard for the proſperity and welfare of this country, in the firſt part of the addreſs, are inconſiſtent with the paſſionate expreſſions of deteſtation and abhorrence for that ſpirit in the people by which alone the liberties of this country can be ſecured. We confeſs we are entire ſtrangers to any licentious and ungovernable ſpirit prevailing. If the Honourable Gentlemen mean to brand the late commotions with theſe appellations, we are compelled to obſerve, that no perſon can ſo unjuſtly and uncharitably conſtrue them, unleſs he entirely turn aſide from the violent and provoking meaſures which juſtify them; for it cannot be expected that the people ſhould continue quiet when every violence is offered to their privileges and proſperity, or that they ſhould tamely ſuffer the foundation of their conſtitution to be overturned by a too ſcrupulous adherence to its form.

2. That their inviting and exhorting us to mild and conſtitutional modes of application clearly implies, that they eſteem our former proceedings in this reſpect violent and irregular. The juſtice of this charge we leave to be decided by the world; who are in poſſeſſion, and who have given ample teſtimony in favour of the many ſuppliant, wiſe, and firm applications, which have been addreſſed to the ſeveral branches of the Britiſh legiſlature.

3. We allow all due weight to the pledges of their friendſhip, which the Honourable Council have among us; and we hope that their integrity may ever be an effectual antidote to the influence of that ſervile and baneful ſpirit which we are authoriſed (by the explicit declarations of many independent and reſpectable members of both Houſes of Parliament) to ſay, prevail extremely in this age, with men in office.

With reſpect to the propoſition of Lord North above-mentioned, inſultingly called, by *miniſterial tools*, the OLIVE BRANCH, we are of opinion that it offers no kind of redreſs (even if the colonies ſhould ſubmit) of any one of the many grievances under which they now labour; for in the only inſtance in which a ſeeming redreſs is propoſed (that of taxation) the Parliament of Great Britain is to ſettle the *quantum* to be raiſed by each colony, and the application thereof, the colonies determining only on the mode of levying.

This by no means is a relief to them, but in fact puts them in a worſe ſituation than ever, as they thereby will fully acknowledge the abſolute power of the Britiſh Parliament, and we are ſtill to have the ſword hang over our heads, ready to fall on ſuch as ſhall in any inſtance diſoblige the miniſter, or refuſe to obey his dictates. Lord North himſelf declared his intention was only to divide the colonies, and thereby the more eaſily ſubdue them. The ſelecting out Governour Pownal's ſpeech alone, approving the motion, when ſo many excellent ſpeeches were made expoſing the meaſure, and ſetting its treachery and abſurdity in a clear and evident light, is a certain proof of the deſign in the King's officers here to miſlead the good people of this colony. *By order of the committee.*

LE ROY PEACHY, clerk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINCE GEORGE, *May* 22, 1775.

ALL perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate of *Anthony Colin Peniſton*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be diſcharged. Thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS PENISTON, adm.

For SALE, on two years credit,

A *DWELLING-HGUSE* 28 *feet ſquare, with three rooms above, three below, and a cellar, a kitchen, ſmokehouſe, and dairy, with a garden new paled in. The whole of the houſes are entirely new, and pleaſantly ſituated in the town of* Blandford. *Bond, with approved ſecurity, will be required; and the bond to bear intereſt from the date, if not paid when it becomes due.*

WILLIAM M'WHANN.

JAMES GEDDY, GOLDSMITH, *near the Church*, Williamſburg,

HAS now on hand an aſſortment of JEWELLERY, which he would ſell at an unuſual low price for ready money.

N. B. He has juſt procured by the *Bland*, Capt. *Danby*, from *London*, a WATCH FINISHER, who will repair and clean repeating, horrizontal, and plain watches, very reaſonably, and warrant them twelve months, accidents excepted.

TAKEN *up, in* Mecklenburg, *a dark bay* HORSE *eight or nine years old, about four feet nine inches high, a ſtar in his forehead, ſhod before, his right hind foot white, ſeverdl ſaddle ſpots, a roached mane, and branded on the near buttock* M *or* H, *but dull. Poſted, and appraiſed to* 18*l.*

ELIJAH GRAVES.

BEDFORD, *April* 6, 1775.

WHEREAS my wife *Frances* has behaved in a very uncommon manner to me of late, this is to forwarn all perſons from having any dealings with her on my account, as I will not be anſwerable for any debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN STIFF.

DOTTEREL

STANDS *at* Stratford, *the ſeat of the late Honourable* Philip Ludwell Lee, *and will cover mares at* 3*l. the ſeaſon, or* 20*s. the leap. Good care and paſturage for the mares, but if they ſtray they will not be accounted for. The publick has lately been ſufficiently advertiſed of the goodneſs of his pedigree.*

The ADMINISTRATORS.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, in* Auguſta *county, the* 25*th of* February, *a convict ſervant man named* JOHN THRIFT, *about five feet ten inches high, well made, brown hair, and has a very impudent look; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a brown hunting ſhirt, a light coloured ſagathy waiſtcoat, old buckskin breeches, old ſhoes, and white yarn ſtockings. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that I may get him, ſhall have* 20*s. if taken in the county, and if out of the county* 40*s. beſides reaſonable charges if brought home.*

ROBERT M'KITTRICK.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on *Tueſday* the 25th of *Auguſt* next, at Mr. *Spencer Boyd*'s ſhore in *King* and *Queen* county, and entered upon at *Chriſtmas* next.

TWO *valuable tracts of land adjaining each other, lying in the lower end of the ſaid county; one of which I now live on, containing* 237 *acres. The other was lately the property of Mr.* Thomas Foſter, *by plat* 180 *acres. They will be ſold ſeparately or together, as may appear moſt eligible on the day of ſale. They are in good order for cropping, and the ſoil is well adapted for the culture of corn and tobacco. Their ſituation for trade is very convenient, and there are good improvements upon them. I apprehend a more particular deſcription is unneceſſary, as no perſon will incline to make a purchaſe, of ſuch importance, without viewing the premiſes. I ſhall therefore be always ready to ſhow the ſame to any perſon between this and the day of ſale, and to treat for a private bargain. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond with approved ſecurity; but if not diſcharged when due, to carry intereſt from the date.*

WILLIAM DILLARD, junior.

*** *At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, ſeveral likely* NEGROES, *one of which is an exceeding good carpenter and wheelwright. For terms apply as above.*

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, in* Staunton, *the* 22*d of* April, *a ſervant boy named* WILLIAM LUSCOMBE, 17 *or* 18 *years of age, about four feet ten inches high, of a whitely complexion, and black hair; had on, when he went away, a reddiſh coloured coat, blue waiſtcoat, and red pluſh breeches. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo as I get him again, ſhall have* 20*s. reward if taken in this county, and if out thereof* 40*s.*

2 ROGER NORTH.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Glouceſter* county, on the 14th of this inſtant (*May*) a negro man named NED, about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather of a tawny complexion, has ſome ringworms on his face, and ſome white hairs in his head; his clothing was an old brown coat, and a yellow ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat. I bought him laſt *March* at the ſale of Mr. *John Sherrer*, in *James City* county, for *Mann Page*, junior, Eſquire. He was brought from one of his quarters in *King William* county, and I have reaſon to believe that he will go to thoſe parts, or to his mother, who lives with Mr. *Thomas Booth*, in *Richmond* town. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid 40*s.* by *Mann Page*, junior, Eſquire, to whom the negro belongs.

(tf.) JAMES JONES.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Brunſwick* county, near *Hicks's Ford*, a likely negro man named DAVID, about 22 years old, of a yelloviſh complexion, about five feet eight inches high, ſpeaks ſlow, has a ſmall piece out of the middle of his left ear, and has loſt one of his great toes; had on, when he went away, a negro cotton jacket, check ſhirt, a pair of old black breeches, a pair of gray mixed worſted ſtockings, a pair of old ſhoes with ſteel buckles, and an old hat. He paſſes the roads in publick, on pretence of being about buſineſs, and is apt to change his name, and his owner's likewiſe. He was taken out of *Norfolk* jail the 8th of *May*, and made his eſcape that night. He will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel. I hereby forewarn all owners of veſſels, and others, from conveying any ſuch negro on board, and caution all owners of veſſels to examine all negroes they receive. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid negro, and bring him to me, ſhall be rewarded.

EDMUND WILKINS.

AS the copartnerſhip of *Inglis & Long* will expire on the 31ſt inſtant (*May*) thoſe indebted to them, whoſe accounts are due, are requeſted to make payment at the enſuing meeting of the merchants; and all perſons who have any demands againſt them are requeſted to bring them in, and they will be paid.

(6) INGLIS, & LONG.

NORFOLK, *May* 16, 1775.

*** The buſineſs will be carried on after the 31ſt inſtant, on account, and in the name of, SAMUEL INGLIS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 26, 1775.

I INTEND for *England* immediately after the *October* meeting of the merchants, in the *Neptune*, *Jonathan Punderſon* commander. All perſons who have any demands againſt the ſubſcriber are requeſted, for the laſt time, to bring in their reſpective accounts, that they may receive payment; and thoſe indebted are deſired to come and ſettle, that his affairs may be adjuſted before his departure.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

STRAYED *or* STOLEN, *from the ſubſcriber in* Prince George *county, a dark iron gray* HORSE *about five feet high, five years old, has a lump on one of his fore legs (juſt below the knee) that is very perceivable, a long tail with the end white, one of his hind feet white, and one ſide of his rump grayer than the other. Likewiſe a dark cheſtnut ſorrel,* HORSE *about four feet ſix or ſeven inches high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a hanging mane, and ſwitch tail. Whoever brings the ſaid horſes to me, in* Prince George *county, ſhall have* 40*s. reward; and if ſtolen, on conviction of the thief,* 5*l.*

ROBERT BOLLING.

RUN *away the* 20*th of* March *laſt, a very black, large, likely, young negro man, named SELLOR. I bought him of the Reverend* John Brander *in* Bedford, *who bought him of one* Ranſone *in* Glouceſter *county, on* North *river,* Kingſton *pariſh, where I am ſure the ſlave is. Whoever will bring him to me, in* James City *county, ſhall receive* 3*l. and all expenſes.*

(6) JOHN AYLETT.

VIRGINIA, *to wit.*

At a general court held at the Capitol, *the* 13*th day of* April, 1775.

Joſeph Wharton, of the city of *Philadelphia*, merchant, plaintiff, againſt *Richard Ford*, and Co. of the city of *London*, merchants, *George Moore*, and Co. of *Alicant*, merchants, *Peter Trotter*, and Co. merchants, *John Marſh*, Eſq; and *John Syme*, Eſq; defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendants, *Richard Ford* and Co. *George Moore* and Co. *Peter Trotter* and Co. and *John Marſh*, being beyond ſea, on the motion of the plantiff, by his counſel, it is ordered that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid *Richard Ford* and Co. *George Moore* and Co. *Peter Trotter* and Co. and *John Marſh*, in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the farther order or decree of this court; that the ſaid defendants, *Richard Ford* and Co. *George Moore* and Co. *Peter Trotter* and Co. and *John Marſh*, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the plantiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be within 15 days inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of *St. Paul*, in the county of *Hanover*, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamſburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 25, 1775.

THE *Viſiters and Governours of* William *and* Mary *college are deſired to meet on* Thurſday *the* 8*th of* June.

By order of the Rector.

MATTHEW DAVENPORT, Cl. Viſit.

FOR CHARTER

To any part of BRITAIN,

An exceeding good veſſel, burthen about 500 hhds. For terms apply to

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK, *May* 3, 1775. (tf.)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 3000 acres, whereon is a plantation which has employed, for ſome years paſt, twelve or fourteen ſlaves; this tract lies in the upper end of *King William* county. Alſo a tract lying in the lower end of the ſaid county, containing 1100 acres, and pleaſantly ſituated on *Pamunkey* river; a brick dwelling-houſe, with neceſſary offices, a fiſhing ſhore, and a lively fertility of ſoil, recommend the latter tract to any Gentleman who may be about to ſettle in life. Poſſeſſion will be delivered on the 25th of *December* next, to the purchaſer, or purchaſers, who will have liberty of ſowing fall grain. Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, jun. of *Orange*, will make known particulars to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid tracts. Credit till the firſt of *January* 1777 will be allowed, by

JUDITH ROBINSON.

(tf.) LUCY ROBINSON.

BENJAMIN GRYMES, jun.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at *Weſt Point*, in *King William* county, the 21ſt of laſt *December*, a very likely *Virginia* born negro man, named MIKE, about 22 years old, ſix feet high, and ſtutters much; had on, when he went away, a ſuit of negro cotton, but may probably change his clothes. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the ſaid negro to me ſhall have 3*l.* reward, beſides what the law allows, and if taken out of the colony 10*l.* (tf.) JOHN WEST.

For SALE at *Tappahannock*,

AN *exceeding likely young negro man, who is a very good houſe ſervant, underſtands taking care of horſes, and is a tolerable good cook. If the purchaſer is not perfectly ſatisfied with him after a month's trial, he may return him if in health.*

(tf.) ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

To be SOLD *in* Amherſt *county*,

FOUR THOUSAND acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a large tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable griſtmill, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authoriſed to bargain for it, and will ſhow it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

(tf.) CARTER BRAXTON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* in *Caroline*, or Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum, Advertiſements inſertod as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 22.

ON the 16th inſtant the General Aſſembly of New Jerſay met at Burlington, when Governour Franklin opened the ſeſſion with a long ſpeech, recommending the adoption of *Lord North's conciliatory plan*; and on the 18th, the Houſe of repreſentatives addreſſed his Excellency, as follows:

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the repreſentatives of the colony of New Jerſey, in General Aſſembly convened, have taken under our conſideration your Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion, together with the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons accompanying the ſame, containing a propoſition for accommodating of the unhappy differences at preſent ſubſiſting between our parent country and the colonies.

As the Continental Congreſs is now ſitting, to conſider of the preſent critical ſituation of American affairs, and as this Houſe has already appointed delegates for that purpoſe, we ſhould have been glad that your Excellency had poſtponed the preſent meeting until their opinion could be had upon the reſolution now offered for our conſideration, and to which we have no doubt that a proper attention will be paid; more eſpecially, as we cannot ſuppoſe you to entertain a ſuſpicion that the preſent Houſe has the leaſt deſign to deſert the common cauſe, in which all America appears to be both deeply intereſted and firmly united, ſo far as, ſeparately, and without the advice of a body in which all are repreſented, to adopt a meaſure of ſo much importance. Until this opinion is known, we can only give your Excellency our preſent ſentiments; being fully of opinion that we ſhall pay all proper reſpect to, and abide by, the united voice of the Congreſs on the preſent occaſion.

Your Excellency is pleaſed to tell us, that this reſolution "has had a variety of interpretations put on it," "that ſcarcely any have ſeen it in its proper light;" and you proceed to give us that explanation of the deſign and occaſion which you apprehend will enable us and our conſtituents to judge how far the plan it contains ought to be acquieſced in, and what ſteps it may be prudent to take in the preſent ſituation. We confeſs, that your Excellency has put a conſtruction on the propoſition which appears to us to be new; and if we could be of the opinion that the reſolution "holds "no propoſition beyond the avowal of "the juſtice, the equity, and the propriety of ſubjects of the ſame ſtate contributing according to their abilities and "ſituation to the publick burthen," and did not convey to us the idea of ſubmitting the diſpoſal of all our property to others in whom we have no choice, it is more than probable that we ſhould gladly embrace the opportunity of ſettling this unhappy diſpute.

Moſt Aſſemblies on the continent have, at various times, acknowledged and declared to the world their willingneſs, not only to defray the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of the civil government, but alſo to contribute, as they have hitherto done, when conſtitutionally called upon, to every reaſonable and neceſſary expenſe for the defence, protection, and ſecurity, of the whole Britiſh empire; and this colony, in particular, hath always complied with his Majeſty's requiſitions for thoſe purpoſes. And we do now aſſure your Excellency, that we ſhall always be ready, according to our abilities, and to the utmoſt of our power, to maintain the intereſts of his Majeſty and of our parent ſtate. If then your Excellency's conſtruction be right, and if a propoſal "of this nature" will, as you are pleaſed to inform us, be received by his Majeſty with every poſſible indulgence, we have hopes that the declaration we now make will be looked on by his Majeſty, and his miniſters, not only to be ſimilar to what is required from us, but alſo to be a "baſis of a negotiation," on which the preſent differences may be accommodated, an event which we moſt ardently wiſh for.

We have conſidered the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons. We would not wiſh to come to a determination that might be juſtly called precipitate in the preſent alarming ſituation of affairs; but, if we miſtake not, this reſolution contains no new propoſal. It appears to us to be the ſame with one made in the colonies the year preceding the paſſing the late ſtamp act; at leaſt, it is not materially different therefrom. America then did not comply with it; and though we are ſincerely diſpoſed to make uſe of all proper means to obtain the favour of his Majeſty and the Parliament of Great Britain, yet we cannot, in our preſent opinion, comply with a propoſition which we really apprehend to give up the privileges of freemen; nor do we want any time to conſider whether we ſhall ſubmit to that which, in our apprehenſion, will reduce us and our conſtituents to a ſtate little better than that of ſlavery.

By the reſolution now offered, if aſſented to, we think we ſhall be, to all intents and purpoſes, as fully and effectually taxed by our fellow ſubjects in Great Britain, where we have not any repreſentation, as by any of the late acts of the Britiſh Parliament under which we have been aggrieved, of which we have complained, and from which we have prayed to be relieved, and that too in a much greater degree perhaps than by all thoſe acts put together. We cannot conſent to ſubject the property of our conſtituents to be taken away for ſervices and uſes of the propriety of which we have no right to judge, while to us are left only the ways and means of raiſing the money. We have always thought, and contended, that we had a right to diſpoſe of our property ourſelves; and we have always cheerfully yielded our aſſiſtance to his Majeſty in that way, when the exigencies of affairs required us ſo to do, and he has condeſcended to aſk it from us. It is the freedom of granting, as well as the mode of raiſing monies, which this Houſe cannot voluntarily part with, without betraying the juſt rights of the conſtitution. The preſent reſolution ſeems to require us to raiſe a proportion which a Parliament of Great Britain may at any time think fit to grant. At this time, we cannot form any judgment either of the extent of the propoſition, or of the conſequences in which the good people of the colony may be involved by our aſſent to a proviſion ſo indeterminate; for it appears to us to be impoſſible to judge what proportion, or ſhare, the people can bear, until we know what ſituation they will be in when any ſum is intended to be raiſed. Upon the whole, though ſincerely deſirous to give every mark of duty and attachment to the King, and to ſhow all due reverence to the Parliament of our preſent ſtate, we cannot, conſiſtent with our real ſentiments, and the truſt repoſed in us, aſſent to a propoſal big with conſequences deſtructive to the publick welfare; and hope, that the juſtice of our parent country will not permit us to be driven into a ſituation the proſpect of which fills us with anxiety and horrour.

There may be much truth in the obſervation, "that mankind generally act not "according to right but according to "preſent intereſt, and moſt according to "preſent paſſion," yet we truſt that our conduct on the preſent occaſion is neither influenced by the one or the other; and we perſuade ourſelves that your Excellency is ſo well acquainted with the people you govern that it is quite unneceſſary for us to make uſe of any means to convince you of the injuſtice of the charge "that the "Americans have deeper views, and mean "to throw off all dependence on Great "Britain, and to get rid of every con-"troul of their legiſlature."

We heartily pray that the ſupreme diſpoſer of events, in whoſe hands are the hearts of all men, may avert the calamities impending over us, and influence our ſovereign, his miniſtry, and the Parliament, ſo as to induce them to put a ſtop to the effuſion of the blood of the coloniſts, who wiſh always to look upon their fellow ſubjects in Britain as their brethren, and are really deſirous to promote their intereſt and happineſs upon any reaſonable terms; and it will give us great pleaſure to find your Excellency amongſt thoſe who, by juſt and proper repreſentations of the inhabitants of theſe colonies, ſhall aſſiſt in ſettling of the preſent unhappy differences.

By order of the Houſe.

CORTLAND SKINNER, Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
May 19, 1775.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE done my duty. I loſt no time in laying before you the propoſitions I had received for an amicable accommodation of the preſent unhappy differences. I gave you as full and candid an explanation of them as I was authoriſed, or enabled, to do. Whether thoſe propoſitions, or my explanation of them, did, or did not, contain any thing new, is but little to the purpoſe. The queſtion is, whether they ought, or ought not, to be approved, either in whole or in part, or be made the ground of a negotiation; and whether, in the latter caſe, every Aſſembly on the continent ought not to take ſome active meaſures to effect an end ſo deſirable. In ſtating the matter to you, I could have no ſuſpicion that you did not think yourſelves competent to the buſineſs, and were neceſſarily to wait the determination of another body. It was but the laſt ſeſſion that you aſſured me, that you would not "ſuffer any of the rights veſted in you by "the conſtitution to be wreſted out of your "hands, by any perſon or perſons whatſoever." I ſhall forbear to point out the inſenſiſtency of this addreſs with that declaration, nor ſhall I aim to convince you of the wrong ideas you have formed of thoſe propoſitions. Were they ever ſo rightly underſtood, or ever ſo well approved by you, yet, to judge by your own declarations, it would be of no avail. The times are, indeed, greatly altered: I ſhall be happy to ſee ſome proper attempts to mend them. My repreſentations and endeavours, from the firſt commencement of this unnatural diſpute to this day, have not been, nor ſhall ever be, wanting to effect a reconciliation. I am perſuaded, that if a diſpoſition of this ſort is manifeſted, and the proper ſteps are purſued by thoſe who have it in their power to take the lead in this important affair on the part of America, it may be eaſily accom-

pliſhed, to mature ſatisfaction. His Majeſty, I am ſure, would wiſh to avoid the ſhedding of the blood of his American as much as that of his Britiſh ſubjects. They muſt be all equally dear to him, if they are equally dutiful. The Americans in general have been, and I hope will ever prove, as well diſpoſed to his Majeſty, and his family, as the ſubjects of any other part of the dominions."

On Wedneſday evening laſt arrived here John Brown, Eſq; from Ticonderoga, expreſs to the General Congreſs, from whom we learn, that on the beginning of this inſtant a company of about 50 men, from Connecticut, and the weſtern parts of Maſſachuſetts, and joined by upwards of 100 from Bennington, in New York government, and the adjacent towns, proceeded to the eaſtern ſide of the Lake Champlain, and on the night before the 11th current croſſed the lake, with 85 men (not being able to obtain craft to tranſport the reſt) and about daybreak inveſted the fort, whoſe gate, contrary to expectation, they found ſhut, but the wicker open, throw which, with the Indian war whoop, all that could entered one by one, others ſcaling the wall on both ſides of the gate, and inſtantly ſecured and diſarmed the ſentries, and preſſed into the parade, where they formed the hollow ſquare; but immediately quitting that order, they ruſhed into the ſeveral barracks on three ſides of the fort, and ſeized on the garriſon, conſiſting of two officers, and upwards of 40 privates*, whom they brought out, diſarmed, put under guard, and have ſince ſent priſoners to Hartford, in Connecticut. All this was performed in about ten minutes, without the loſs of a life, or a drop of blood on our ſide, and but very little on that of the King's troops.

In the fort were found about 30 barrels of flower, a few barrels of pork, 70 odd cheſts of leaden ball, computed at 300 tuns, about 10 barrels of powder in bad condition, near 200 pieces of ordnance, of all ſizes, from 18 pounders downwards, at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, which laſt place, being held only by a corporal and eight men, falls of courſe into our hands.

By a ſudden expedition, planned by ſome principal perſons in the four neighbouring colonies, that important paſs is now in the hands of the Americans; where, we truſt, the *wiſdom* of the Grand Continental Congreſs will take effectual meaſures to ſecure it, as it may be depended on that adminiſtration means to form an army in Canada, compoſed of Britiſh regulars, French and Indians, to attack the colonies on that ſide.

Mr. Brown brought intercepted letters from Lieutenant Malcom Fraſer, to his friends in New England, from which appear, that General Carleton has almoſt unlimited powers, civil and military, and has iſſued orders for raſing a Canadian regiment; in which, Mr. Fraſer obſerves, the officers find difficulty, as the common people are by no means fond of the ſervice. He likewiſe remarks, that all the King's European ſubjects are diſaffected at the partial preference given to the late converts to loyalty, as he phraſes it, to their utter excluſion from all confidence, or even common civility. Matters are indeed in ſuch a ſituation, that many, if not moſt of the merchants, talk of leaving the province.

Mr. Brown alſo relates, that two regular officers of the 26th regiment, now in Canada, applied to two Indians, the head warriour of the Caughanawaga tribe, to to go out with them on a hunt to the ſouth and eaſt of the rivers St. Laurence and Sorrel, and preſſing the Indians farther and farther on ſaid courſe, they at length arrived at Cohaſs, where the Indians ſay they were ſtopped and interrogated by the inhabitants, to whom they pretended they were only on a hunt, which the inhabitants (as the Indians told Mr. Brown) replied muſt be falſe, as no hunters uſed ſilver (bright) barrelled guns. However, the Cohaſs people diſmiſſed them all; and when they returned into the woods, the Indian warriour inſiſted on knowing what their real intention was, and they told him, that it was to reconnoitre the woods, to find a paſſage for an army to march to the aſſiſtance of the King's friends at Boſton. The Indian aſked, where they would get the army; they anſwered, in Canada. and that the Indians in the upper caſtles would join them. The chief on this expreſſed reſentment, that he, being one of the headmen of the Caughanawaga tribe, ſhould never have been conſulted in the affair. But Mr. Brown preſumes the averſion of this honeſt fellow, and his friends, to their ſchemes, was the reaſon of their being kept from their knowledge.

The conductors of this grand expedition are to be Monſ. St. Luke le Corne, the villain who let looſe the Indians on the priſoners at fort William Henry, and one of his aſſociates.

Oh George what tools art thou obliged to make uſe of!

On the 17th inſtant the ſhip Jenny, Capt. M'Ilvaine, arrived from Corke. She left that place the 4th of April, at which time there were three regiments of foot, and one of horſe, only waiting for their agent to embark for America, having ſent their baggage on board the tranſports. On the 12th of April, in latitude 45: 44, longitude 36: 33, he ſaw ſix ſail of tranſports bound from England to America.

Extract of a letter from New York, *May* 22.

"Saturday afternoon the brig Charming Peggy, Capt. John Lawrence, arrived here from Falmouth, in ſix weeks. By him we learn that all the acts depending in Parliament relative to American affairs had received the royal aſſent, and that the packet for this port was to ſail the day after him."

The depoſition of Lieutenant GOULD, *of the King's own regiment, who was preſent at the late engagements at Lexington and Concord bridge, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.*

EDWARD THOROTON GOULD, of his Majeſty's own regiment of foot, being of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the evening of the 18th inſtant, under the orders of General Gage, I embarked with the light infantry and grenadiers of the line, commanded by Colonel Smith, and landed on the marſhes of Cambridge, from whence we proceeded to Lexington. On our arrival at that place, we ſaw a body of provincial troops, armed, to the number of about 50 or 70 men. On our approach they diſperſed, and ſoon after firing began; but which party fired firſt I cannot exactly ſay, as our troops ruſhed on ſhouting and huzzaing, previous to the firing, which was continued by our troops ſo long as any of the provincials were to be ſeen. From thence we marched to Concord, and on a hill near the entrance of the town ſaw another body of provincials aſſembled; the light infantry companies were ordered up the hill to diſperſe them, and on our approach they retreated towards Concord. The grenadiers continued the road under the hill towards the town; ſix companies of light infantry were ordered down to take poſſeſſion of the bridge, which the provincials retreated over; the company I commanded was one; three companies of the above detachment went forward about two miles; in the meantime the provincial troops returned, to the number of about 3 or 400; we drew up on the Concord ſide of the bridge; the provincials came down upon us, upon which we engaged, and gave the firſt fire.

This was the firſt engagement after the one at Lexington; a continued firing from both parties laſted through the whole day. I myſelf was wounded at the attack of the bridge, and am now treated with the greateſt humanity, and taken all poſſible care of, by the provincials at Medford.

EDWARD THOROTON GOULD,
Lieutenant in the King's own regiment.

MEDFORD, *April* 25, 1775.

BOSTON, *May* 10.

WE hear that the Senecas, one of the Six Nations of Indians, are determined to ſupport the Americans, againſt the arbitrary exactions of the Britiſh Parliament, and, if deſired, will lend their help in this day of general diſtreſs, expecting, if the colonies are ſubjected, they ſhall alſo fall a ſacrifice to the relentleſs fury of Great Britain.

The Tories in Boſton ſeem, in general, as deſirous of quitting that capital as the Whigs. Many have embarked in a ſhip, Capt. Callahan, for London; ſome have gone to Halifax, and others, among whom is a number of addreſſers to the late Governour Hutchinſon, chooſe rather to put confidence in the people, and are retiring into the country.

Some officers in the King's army, it is ſaid, have ſworn that the Americans fired firſt. Their method of cheating the Devil, we are told, has been by ſome means brought out. They procured three or four traitors to their God and country, born amongus, whom they took with them, and they firſt fired upon their countrymen, which was immediately followed by the regulars. It is alſo ſaid, theſe wretches were dreſſed in ſoldiers clothing.

When the ſecond brigade marched out of Boſton to reinforce the firſt, nothing was played by the fifes and drums but *yankie doodle;* which had become their favourite tune ever ſince that *notable exploit*, which did ſuch *honour* to the troops of *Britain's King*, of tarring and feathering a poor countryman in Boſton, and parading with him through the principal ſtreets, under arms with their bayonetts fixed. Upon their return to Boſton, one aſked his brother officer how he liked the tune now, "*Damn them*, returned he, *they made us dance it till we were tired*," Since which, *yankie doodle* ſounds leſs ſweet to their ears.

All accounts agree, that 5 or 600 marines, to reinforce the King's troops, arrived at Boſton on Saturday laſt from Halifax.

Our army has begun an intrenchment at Cambridge.

General Gage is making Boſton as ſecure from an attack as he poſſibly can; however, it is thought, by ſome, that the bulwarks are not ſo ſtrong as to be impregnable.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 2.

YESTERDAY the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this colony met at the Capitol, agreeable to his Excellency the Governour's proclamation. The Honourable the HOUSE of BURGESSES having made choice of PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; to be their Speaker (whom the Governour was pleaſed to approve) his Excellency commanded their immediate attendance in the Council Chamber, and opened the ſeſſion with the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, *Mr.* SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the Houſe of* BURGESSES,

I HAVE called you together to give you an opportunity of taking the alarming ſtate of the colony into your conſideration, and of providing remedies againſt the evils which are increaſ-

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* *A party of the 26th, commanded by Capt. de la Place.*

ing therein; and I am induced to it at this time particularly, becauſe, as the declarations of the King and Parliament, contained in the joint addreſs of the Lords and Commons on the 7th of February laſt, and his Majeſty's anſwer, no longer admit of a doubt that your well-founded grievances, properly repreſented, will meet with that attention and regard which are ſo juſtly due to them; ſo likewiſe the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, which followed on the 27th of the ſame month, will, I truſt, have the effect of removing the jealouſy which has been the principal ſource of diſquiet and uneaſineſs in the minds of the people: Therefore, I entertain the ſtrongeſt hopes that nothing will remain, after a juſt conſideration of the nature and tendency of that reſolution, to prevent your ſeriouſly exerting yourſelves to bring the diſputes, which have unhappily raged between the mother country and the colonies, to a good end; to which the ſtep already taken by the Houſe of Commons muſt be conſidered as a benevolent tender, and, I hope, auſpicious advance, on the part of the parent ſtate.

It muſt now be manifeſt, to all diſpaſſionate people, that the Parliament, the high and ſupreme legiſlature of the empire, far from having entertained thoughts ſo inconſiſtent with the wiſdom and publick virtue which have ever diſtinguiſhed that auguſt body, of oppreſſing the people of the colonies, or of promoting the intereſt of one at the expenſe of another part of their fellow ſubjects, have only been extending their care, that the whole, in conſideration of the enjoyment of equal rights, privileges, and advantages, ſhould be obliged, according to their abilities and ſituation, to contribute that proportion towards the burthens neceſſary for the ſupport of their civil government, and for the common defence, which the ſubjects of the ſame ſtate cannot, with any juſtice, or conſiſtent with their own welfare, refuſe to grant; the principle of which having never, I believe, been denied by the people of his Majeſty's dominion of Virginia, I hope you will think it reaſonable now to acknowledge the propriety, and to engage to fulfil your part, of the obligation it concludes.

Mr. SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the Houſe of* BURGESSES,

No ſpecifick ſum is demanded of you for theſe purpoſes, that (as I think obviouſly appears) your juſtice and liberality may be left to their full ſcope; and that your gift, if you ſhould be induced to offer any, may be in the compleateſt manner, free. The civil government of this country being already provided for, you will only have to declare what proportion, and by what means, you are willing to contribute towards the publick burthens of the ſtate; burthens to which the mother country hath cheerfully ſubmitted, to ſecure the colonies from the encroachments of a dangerous and vigilant enemy. And I am warranted to ſay, that as it is never intended to require you to tax yourſelves, without Parliament's taxing the ſubjects of Great Britain on the ſame occaſion, in a far greater proportion, no prudence which you ſhall think neceſſary to obſerve for your ſecurity in that particular can be diſapproved of.

And I can likewiſe aſſure you, that if you ſhould judge fit to adopt the principle, and imitate the *example* of *juſtice*, *equity*, and *moderation*, in your propoſals, which actuated the Houſe of Commons in their reſolution, declaring at once what was ultimately expected of you, ſuch a compliance on your part will be conſidered by his Majeſty not only as a teſtimony of your *reverence* for Parliament, but alſo as a mark of your duty and attachment to your ſovereign, who has no object nearer his heart than the peace and proſperity, of his ſubjects in every part of his dominions.

I muſt recommend to you to fall upon means of paying the officers and private men employed in repelling the late invaſion and incurſions of the Indians, as I make no doubt you will think their ſervices on that occaſion deſerving of your attention.

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, *Mr.* SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

You may be aſſured of my cheerful concurrence in all meaſures, and ready aſſent to all laws, which it may be found expedient to adopt for the preſent peace, tranquillity, and advantage of the country; and I hope you will think it neceſſary, to theſe ends, that the courts of juſtice ſhould forthwith be opened, in order that the laws may again have their due courſe.

I cannot conclude without exhorting you, in the moſt earneſt manner, to enter upon the conſideration of the ſubject-matter recommended to you with that patience, calmneſs, and impartiality, which its great importance requires, and to reflect upon the benefits this country hath received from the ſupport given to it by the parent ſtate; which I hope will animate your zeal, now you have it in your power, to reſtore that harmony and mutual confidence which rendered both countries to flouriſhing, and, in ſhort, to purſue your true intereſt, which will convert our preſent gloomy apprehenſions into proſpects of peace, happineſs, and laſting ſecurity.

THE committee of the county of Buckingham deſire it may be known to the inhabitants of the lower counties, that ſhould any of them, in the impending ſtruggle for our deareſt rights, be driven from their habitations, that the people of Buckingham are diſpoſed to give the moſt friendly reception to as many of the wives, children, and ſlaves, of thoſe their brethren, as their ſituations ſeverally will permit, as alſo, to join them with their whole ſtrength, to reſtore them to the peaceable and quiet enjoyment of their poſſeſſions. Farther, that if any of their ſaid brethren would chooſe, by way of precaution, to make ſettlements, and cultivate grain in Buckingham, that, coming with recommendations from their county committees, they may have lands aſſigned them, and continue on them as their own, until a ceſſation of the preſent troubles. Alſo, that their ſtocks ſhall be equally welcome to the woods and fields of the ſaid county, except ſuch part only as may propagate the murrain; which, as endangering the common means of ſubſiſtence, may be equally fatal to all parties. The committee of Buckingham do not doubt but their ſentiments upon the matter in queſtion will be general throughout the interiour counties.

Publiſhed by order of the committee, held at the courthouſe, the 22d of May, 1775.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, clerk.

WANTED,

A COACHMAN, to go immediately to *Philadelphia*, with a ſet of horſes, for one of the Delegates, and to remain in his ſervice till his return to *South Carolina*. Inquire of the Printer.

Extract of a letter from an eminent merchant in the city of Philadelphia, *to his correſpondent at* Frederickſburg, *May* 14, 1775.

"An expreſs arrived here yeſterday from New York, for the opinion of the Congreſs whether they ſhould oppoſe the landing of the troops at that place. We have nothing here but drums, fifes, &c. &c. Thirty companies of foot, and two troops of horſe, are now training in this city; and all our province, nay all America, ſeems to be in arms. No trade of any kind going on. I ſincerely believe 150,000 men are in arms on the continent. Strange policy at home! The people have petitioned our Aſſembly to raiſe a ſum of money for an army, but it is referred to the Congreſs. Boſton is actually beſieged by more than 20,000 men, who are intrenched ſo near that the ſentries are within call of one another. The inhabitants of the town have lived on ſalt proviſions for 14 days, and at ſhort allowances; horſes dying for want. An expreſs having been ſent by Governour Carleton from Quebeck, to General Gage, by Major Dunbar, the provincials took him priſoner, and examined his papers. Carleton writes, he can get officers enough, but no men; and he believes they had rather fight againſt government than for it.

"You may plainly ſee, by this, what the Quebeck bill was paſſed for. Lord North will meet with nothing but diſappointments. New York firm, to a man, againſt him; and his friends, the Catholicks, will not act. Poor man! he, and all his train of miniſterial tools, I think, muſt give way, or do worſe."

We have the ſatisfaction to aſſure the publick, from undoubted authority, that 1300 barrels of gunpowder, containing 65,000 wt. are ſafely landed at Baltimore, in Maryland; and that there is no doubt but America will be well ſupplied with that commodity, ſo neceſſary for the preſervation of its liberties.

Laſt Tueſday evening, the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; eſcorted all the way from Ruſſin's ferry by a troop of 36 of the Williamſburg volunteers, and met, a little way out of town, by the reſt of the company, arrived ſafe at his houſe in this city, amidſt the acclamations of the inhabitants, from the General Congreſs at Philadelphia; and next morning they preſented him with the following addreſs, as a tender of their beſt ſervices at this dangerous and alarming period:

To the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq;

SIR,

WE *the members of the volunteer company in Williamſburg, embodied, to ſupport the conſtitutional rights and liberties of America, are exceedingly alarmed to hear, from report, that the ſame malevolant demons,*

from whom have originated all the evils of America, are now exerting their utmost treachery, to ensnare your life and safety. The friends of liberty, and mankind, have never escaped the fury of arbitrary despots. No wonder then that you should be selected, as a proper victim to be sacrificed to the malice of the present administration.

Permit us, therefore, attached to you by the noble ties of gratitude and fellow citizens, to entreat you, in the warmest manner, to be particularly attentive to your own safety, as you regard the interests of this country. We now proffer to you our services, to be exerted at the expense of every thing a free man ought to hold dear, as you may think most expedient, in the defence of your person, and constitutional liberty, and will most cheerfully hazard our lives, in the protection of one who has so often encountered every danger and difficulty in the service of his countrymen. May Heaven grant you long to live, the father of your country, and the friend to freedom and humanity!

To which he was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE *affection you have expressed for me demands the warmest returns of gratitude. I feel, very sensibly, the happiness resulting from the kind attention of my worthy fellow citizens to my security and welfare. Your apprehensions for my personal safety arise from reports, which I hope have no foundation. Such unjust and arbitrary proceedings would bring on the authors of them the resentment and indignation of every honest man in the British empire. I shall endeavour to deserve the esteem you have expressed on this occasion, and shall think it the greatest misfortune that can attend me if ever my future conduct should give you any reason to be displeased with the testimony you have now offered of your approbation.*

MR. PURDIE,

BE pleased to print this distich. Let those who will apply it.

" And shall TRELAWNEY die!
" There's forty thousand men alive will know the reason why."

From the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

At a meeting of a special committee for the county of Prince William, held at the house of Thomas Young, in the town of Dumfries, on Monday the 22d of May 1775.

PRESENT,

FOUSHER TEBBS, *Esq; in the chair.*

William Grayson, Thomas Blackburn, Henry Lee, Andrew Leitch, Richard Graham, William Brent, John Brett, John M'Millian, Henry Peyton, John Peyton, Hugh Brent, James Triplet, Lynaugh Helm, William Tebbs, Thomas Atwell, William Carr, Jesse Ewell, and Cuthbert Harrison, Gentlemen of the committee.

A PROCLAMATION by his Excellency Lord Dunmore, with the advice of his Majesty's Council, having appeared in the publick papers, charging a certain Patrick Henry, and his followers, with rebellious practices, for extorting from the Receiver General the sum of 330l. in satisfaction for the powder his Lordship thought proper to remove from the publick magazine in Williamsburg, this committee, having taken the said transaction into their serious consideration, and it appearing to them, from the address of the corporation of the city of Williamsburg, on the removal of the powder, wherein a claim is made, as restitution is required, and no right in goverement by his Excellency at that time alledged, which we conceive he would naturally and necessarily have done if any such had existed, and having also been informed, from respectable authority, that assurances had been given to several Gentlemen in Williamsburg, by his Lordship, that, if no disturbances were raised, the powder should be returned; for these, and other reasons which might be given, they are of opinion that the powder removed from the publick magazine in Williamsburg did of right belong to this colony.

This committee being farther of opinion, that the late violent and hostile proceedings of his Majesty's troops in the Massachusetts Bay, in attempting to seize the military stores of that colony, would have justified reprisals of a much greater MAGNITUDE,

Resolved therefore, unanimously, that the thanks of this committee are justly due to captain PATRICK HENRY, and the GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS who attended him, for their proper and spirited conduct on that alarming occasion.

(Signed by order.)
EVAN WILLIAMS, clerk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

I INTEND to leave the colony as soon as possible. All persons who have any demands against me are desired to make them known immediately; those who are indebted, I hope, will not fail to discharge their accounts this meeting. I have for sale, a mulatto fellow about 18 years old, used to a house, garden, and taking care of horses; sundry pieces of exceeding good mohogany and walnut furniture; two full-blooded mares, about 15 hands high, with their foals (one year old) by *Partner*, remarkably large and fine. The above may be seen, and the terms known, by applying to me in *Williamsburg*.

HENRY MORSE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1, 1775.

DURING my absence, from this colony, Mr. *William Maitland* will transact the business of bursar to the college of *William & Mary*, as also my own business, under the direction of *John Blair*, *Thomas Everard*, and *John Tazewell*, Esqrs. who have been pleased to accept of a power of attorney from me for that purpose.

ROBERT MILLER.

For CHARTER *to* Great Britain, *or the* West Indies.

THE brigantine *Amelia*, now lying in *Nansemond* river, burthen 300 hhds. or 1500 barrels, and will be ready to take on board by the 5th of *June*. For terms apply to Mr. *John M'Dowall*, present in *Williamsburg*, or the subscriber at *Milner's*.

2‖ DAVID KING.

MILNER'S, *May* 30, 1775.

To be SOLD, *and entered on at* Christmas *next*,

A PLANTATION or tract of LAND, containing 110 acres, more or less, lying in the county of *Elizabeth City*, on the east side of the entrance of *Hampton* river, and commonly known by the name of *Fort Fields*. The situation is healthy and agreeable, and the land exceeding good. There is on this land a good dwelling-house, and all necessary outhouses, and it is well situated for carrying on the *West India* trade, or the baker's business, and houses built on this land would always rent to advantage. Those who are inclined to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. *John Cary*, in the county of *Elizabeth City*, or to the subscriber in *Henrico*.

MILES SELDEN.

TAKEN *up*, *in* Buckingham, *a small black* MARE *about* 4 *feet* 3 *inches high, appears to be very old, has a large blaze in her face, glass eyes, her hind feet and off fore foot white, has a saddle spot on the off side of her back, a great many white hairs about the root of her tail, paces and trots, but has no brand. Posted, and appraised to* 3*l*.

‖ MACE FREELAND.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *town, on* Thursday *the* 15*th instant* (June) *at the shop of the deceased Dr.* John Walker,

A LARGE assortment of MEDICINES, together with an elegant and complete set of shop furniture, surgeons and midwifry instruments, and many valuable medical books. An inventory of the whole may be seen, at any time before the sale, in the hands of

(2) THOMAS SIMPSON, adm.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Warwick* county, an indented servant man named CHARLES GIDDINS, by trade a sawyer, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black hair, ~~and~~ dark complexion; had on, when he went away, a dark brown broadcloth coat, blue jacket, leather breeches, worsted stockings, and old negro made shoes; but it is likely he may change his dress, as he carried with him a fustian frock, a white jeans waistcoat, and breeches. He was sent up to *Williamsburg*, on business, on *Saturday* last, and took with him a bay horse about fourteen hands and a half high, with a star in his forehead, a switch tail, and a sore underneath, occasioned by the crupper; he rode a silver stiched saddle, with a snaffle bridle, which had a silver plated bit. All persons are desired to apprehend the said servant, and commit him to any of his Majesty's jails on the continent, so that he may be had, when the above reward will be thankfully paid by Messr. *Samuel Kerr* and co. merchants in *Portsmouth*.

(tf.) SAMUEL LONG.

*** If any person can give the least intelligence what route he has taken, or of his leaving or selling the horse, it will be thankfully received.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the 1st of *January* 1774, a large deep sorrel colt, not quite 4 years old, 4 feet 10 inches and a half high, has a small dark spot on one of his thighs, his mane half roached, was just learning to pace, has a lofty carriage when rode, but is not branded that I remember. He was bred in *Fauquier* county, and carried into *Westmoreland* by Mr. *James Bishaw*, from whom I purchased him; and it is very probable he made for one or other of those counties, although I have never seen him advertised according to law, in any of the papers. I therefore offer a reward of 7l. 10s. to any person who will bring him to me, living in the lower end of *Brunswick* county.

‖ JAMES MORRIS.

TAKEN *up*, *in* Prince Edward, *a roan* HORSE *four years old, four feet and a half high, a natural pacer, had an old bell, with the collar much pieced, and branded on the near buttock* TR *in a piece. Posted, and appraised to* 11*l*.

‖ ROBERT BLACK.

TAKEN *up*, *in* Prince Edward, *a brindled* STEER *about four years old, has some white in his forehead which extends to each horn, and marked with a crop and underkeel in the right ear, and crop and slit in the left. Posted, and appraised to* 30*s*.

‖ DANIEL M'GETREE.

TAKEN *up*, *in* Brunswick, *a small bay* HORSE *about four feet four inches high, thirteen years old, has only one eye, and is not branded. Posted, and appraised to* 5*l*.

JAMES MASON.

TAKEN *up*, *in* Brunswick, *a white* MARE *four feet four or five inches high, twelve or thirteen years old, and branded on the near shoulder* I C. *Posted, and appraised to* 6*l*.

‖ THOMAS MORRIS.